

ED 030 512

RC 003 486

By-Kuvlesky, William P.; Wright, David E.

Poverty in Texas. The Distribution of Low-Income Families.

Texas A and M Univ., College Station. Agricultural Experiment Station.

Spons Agency-Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Report No-DIR-65-4

Pub Date Oct 65

Note-56p.

EDRS Price MF-\$0.25 HC-\$2.90

Descriptors-Census Figures, *Depressed Areas (Geographic), Ecological Factors, *Economic Disadvantage, *Family Income, *Incidence, Negroes, Older Adults, *Rural Urban Differences, Social Discrimination, Spanish Speaking, Tables (Data)

Identifiers-*Texas

Poverty, which is defined as a family income of less than \$3,000 annually, is more serious than just being deprived of simple luxuries. To be poor is to suffer physically and to have high mortality rates. It also means ecological and social segregation from society. In 1960 Texas had a larger proportion of families with incomes under \$3,000 annually (28.8%) than the nation as a whole (21.4%). Also, the incidence of poverty among Texas rural families was twice as high as for urban Texas. The groups with higher proportions of poverty in Texas were the aged, the non-whites, and the Spanish-speaking. In addition to differences between these groups and between the rural and urban populations, there were marked differences in poverty from one geographic region to another; such variations should logically enter into deciding on how to allocate resources in combating poverty. Tables showing poverty figures by county in Texas are included. (RH)

ED030512

Departmental Information Report No. 65-4



POVERTY in TEXAS:
The Distribution
of Low-income Families

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION / R. E. Patterson, Director, College Station, Texas

RC 003486

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POVERTY IN TEXAS:

The Distribution of Low-Income Families

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October 1965

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Introduction

Poverty is not a new problem in our society. The problems of the poor and how to help them have always been with us. The passage of the Economic Opportunity Act in 1964 has served to focus wide-spread attention on the fact that millions of United States citizens still experience economic, physical, and social deprivation. In the next few years agencies at varying levels of government and voluntary organizations of private citizens will expend many millions of dollars in attempt to reduce the magnitude and severity of poverty and its consequences.¹ The purpose of this report is to provide basic, factual information about the magnitude and nature of the poverty problem in Texas.² Special emphasis will be given to the determination of the relative occurrence and significance of rural poverty.

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¹A recent article in Newsweek estimates that the United States is spending, including both private and public funds, about 35 billion dollars annually on the poor: "Shriver and The War on Poverty," Newsweek, September 13, 1965, p. 26.

²This report was made possible by support of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station as a contribution to TAES Research Project H-2611 and to Southern Regional Project S-61, "Human Resource Development and Mobility in The Rural South" (USDA, Cooperative State Research Service).

The Dimensions of Poverty

Who Are The Poor?

Perhaps the shortest definition of poverty that has been given is "not having enough income." But to define poverty in such ambiguous terms is to make it impossible to describe or to study its attributes. Not enough income for what? How much income is enough? Certainly, in terms of both its definition and effects, poverty is a relative state, relative to the standards of living--housing, food, medical care, income--that prevail at a given time in a given place. Poverty simply means to be poor by the standards of living that prevail in a society at a particular time.

What constitutes the condition of being poor in our society today has been defined in many ways. However, one widely used current indicator of poverty in our country is a family income of less than \$3000.³ It is a standard commonly used by the U.S. Census, the U.S.D.A., and other agencies to differentiate the poor from those who are not poor in our population.⁴ This is the indicator we have selected to use. A

³The definition of family and family income as given by the United States Census of Population, 1960, are as follows: "A family consists of two or more persons living in the same household who are related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption..." and "... Family income is the combined incomes of all members of each family treated as a single amount..." For further details see "Introduction," United States Census of Population, 1960, Volume 1, Part 1.

⁴For example see Alan R. Bird, Poverty In Rural Areas of the United States, Washington, D.C.: Agricultural Economic Report No. 63, Economics Research Service, U.S.D.A., November 1964. For a good discussion of commonly used indicators of poverty see Leon H. Keyserling, Progress or Poverty, Washington, D.C.: Conference on Economic Progress, December, 1965, pp. 15-17.

family having an income of less than \$3000 a year is considered a low income family and the number or proportion of all families living in a geographical unit that are low-income families will be used as an indicator for the level of poverty existing for that unit. This definition has several important limitations. One is that it over-looks a portion of the population--those individuals not attached to families.⁵ Unattached individuals accounted for only 6.7 percent of the Texas population in 1960. Perhaps of more importance, the meaning of a certain level of income, in terms of level of living, varies depending on the size of the family, local living costs, and consumption patterns. However, a recent study of 20 cities conducted by the United States Department of Labor found that on the average a "modest but adequate income--ranged from \$6216 - \$9607 for a family of six or more to \$3893 - \$4270 for a family of two." This gives evidence to indicate that the \$3000 poverty standard can be considered a conservative indicator. Further supporting the contention that this measure can be considered conservative is that the median family income for the State was \$4884 in 1960, a figure substantially larger than the limit we have selected.

Another important limitation of this study involves the nature of the data used. It should be emphasized that the source of data utilized in this report is the 1960 U.S. Census.

What kind of people are poor? One cannot adequately describe the poor by using a few simple adjectives. The causes of poverty are many

⁵The commonly used indicator of poverty for unattached individuals is an income of less than \$1500. In 1960 over three-fourths of the unattached individuals in Texas were living in poverty in terms of the definition given above.

and operate in complex ways. The people who are defined as poor are a heterogeneous group. Yet, we do know that certain sectors of the population tend to experience a disproportionate amount of poverty. A recent study based on national statistical data indicates that the following conditions tend to be associated with high rates of family poverty: old age, non-white race, broken-home, unskilled employment and unemployment.⁶ In Texas one could add Spanish heritage and rural residence to the above list.

What Is Poverty?

The meaning of poverty is in the consequences and costs of being poor. One can look at this from two different points of view--the consequences experienced by individuals living in poverty and the costs to society of harboring poverty. First, let us consider the consequences for individuals and families. Certainly to be poor is to be deprived of the simple luxuries of life that most of us take for granted. But, the consequences of poverty are more serious than this. To be poor is to suffer physically--to lack adequate housing, proper and sufficient food, and necessary medical attention.⁷ Serious illnesses of every

⁶For evidence of the association between high poverty rates and these minority groups, see Herman P. Miller, Rich Man Poor Man, New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1964, pp. 71-95.

⁷For more information on these aspects of poverty see respectively: Leon H. Keyserling, Progress or Poverty, op.cit., pp. 10-13; and "Poverty Remains a Bitter Reality," from Economic Report of the President, 1964, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964, pp. 55-57.

nature, mental and physical, are more prevalent among the poor.⁸ Mortality rates of the poor are higher than for the rest of the population and life expectancy shorter.⁹ In addition there are the psychological effects of poverty that need to be considered: the stifled ambitions and hopes, the fatalistic outlook on life, the feeling of deprivation and social inferiority.¹⁰ The social stigma associated with being poor often leads to ecological and social segregation and the automatic filling of a subordinate role in contacts with others in the community.

Society is detrimentally effected by the existence of poverty in several ways. Because the poor are unemployed and have little income, they have little money to spend. Economists argue that the potential gross national product suffers as a result.¹¹ In addition, the support

⁸Statistics on illnesses and the poor are presented in respectively, Dwight McDonald, "Physical and Mental Illness and the Medical Care of the Poor," from Our Invisible Poor, New York: Sidney Hillman Foundation, 1963, pp. 11-18; A. B. Hollingshead and F. C. Redlick, Social Class and Mental Illness, New York: Wiley, 1958; and Leon H. Keyserling, Progress or Poverty, op.cit., pp. 66-70.

⁹For discussions and data on mortality rates see Jacob Luckman, William F. Youngman, and Garry B. Dreigmen, "Occupational Level and Mortality," Social Forces, May 1965, and L. Guralnick, The Study of Mortality by Occupation in the United States, Washington, D.C.: National Office of Vital Statistics, September 1959.

¹⁰For evidence of this in Texas and the Southern Region see respectively, Bardin H. Nelson and Samuel M. Whitson, "Factors Influencing Socio-Economic Adjustments of Farmers in Low-Income Areas," The Southwestern Social Science Quarterly, March 1963, and John E. Dunkelberger, Intensity of Job Mobility Aspiration Among Household Heads In Low-Income Areas of the Rural South, Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Mississippi State University, State College, Mississippi.

¹¹More detailed information on the relationship between gross national product and the poor is in Leon H. Keyserling, Progress or Poverty, op.cit., pp. 87-98; see also John Kenneth Galbraith, The Affluent Society, New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1958, pp. 150-152.

of the poor places a heavy drain on our tax-income, while they contribute little to it.¹² The poor are also a source of instability in society as evidenced by their high crime rates and participation in socio-political organizations and movements that often foster public violence.¹³ At the community level, there is a tendency for extreme economic deprivation to induce feelings of apathy that in turn lead to political and civic inaction and a heavy out-migration of young adults--conditions that lead to further economic deterioration of the community.¹⁴ Perhaps, most important is the waste of human potential experienced as a result of the inability of society to adequately utilize for its benefit the human resources available among the poor. Of particular significance is the tendency for family poverty to perpetuate itself through producing new generations of poverty-prone individuals in many cases,

What Is The Magnitude of Poverty in Texas?

In 1960 Texas had a significantly larger proportion of families with incomes under \$3000 than the nation as a whole, Table 1.

¹²See Walter Reuther, "The Rich Get Richer," from statement of Walter Reuther, Hearings on the Economic Act of 1964, Subcommittee on the War on Poverty, Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, April 9, 1964, pp. 437-38; and also, Leon H. Keyserling, Progress or Poverty, op.cit., pp. 87-98.

¹³For a review of pertinent literature see Egon Bittner, "Radicalism and the Organization of Radical Movements," American Sociological Review, December 1963. Also see Seymour Lipset, Political Man, Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1960, and James F. Short, et al., "Opportunities, Gang Membership, and Delinquency," American Sociological Review, February 1965.

¹⁴James H. Copp, "The People In Stable and Declining Town-Country Communities," Paper read at the Northeast Conference on the Rural Nonfarm Population, June 1961, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Table 1. A Comparison of the United States and Texas On Number and Proportion of Total, Urban, and Rural Families Having Incomes of Less than \$3000, 1960.*

	All Families	Low-Income Families	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
<u>All Families</u>			
U.S.	44,950,734	9,626,454	21.4
Texas	2,392,564	687,965	28.8
<u>Urban Families</u>			
U.S.	31,815,797	5,213,031	16.4
Texas	1,791,720	426,530	23.8
<u>Rural Families</u>			
U.S.	13,134,937	4,413,423	33.7
Texas	600,844	261,435	43.5

*Source: United States Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population, 1960, Volume 1, Parts 1 and 45.

Well over one-fourth of the families in Texas were living in poverty. Although Texas had higher rates of both rural and urban poverty than the nation as a whole, it can be seen that the incidence of poverty among families was almost twice as high for rural Texas as compared to urban Texas. Of all the family poverty in the State, 38 percent (261,435 families) occurred in rural areas--even though only 25 percent of the State's families lived in rural places. Poverty is a serious problem in urban and rural areas alike, but, poverty appears to be a more pressing problem in the countryside than it is in the city. One of our aims is to investigate in more detail the relative significance of rural poverty in Texas.

In addition to rural and urban differences in rates of poverty, there are marked differences from one geographical region to another. These variations should logically enter into decision-making about differential allocation of resources to be utilized in combating poverty

and in deciding what type of action programs are called for. One of the goals of this report is to describe the nature of the distribution of levels of poverty in the State as a starting point for making such decisions.

Before proceeding with the analysis it should be emphasized again that the data used in this report is from the 1960 U.S. Census. Although changes probably have taken place since this information was collected, it is the best data available. The authors assume that, in a relative sense, conditions have remained approximately the same.

The Distribution of Low-Income Families in Texas

The magnitude of poverty varies importantly from one region to another in Texas. The purpose of this section of the report is to describe the patterns of the varying magnitudes of poverty that existed within the State in 1960. We have selected the county as our basic unit of study because it is the smallest geographical unit for which data are readily available and, at the same time, is generally a recognized political entity.

The magnitude of families having low incomes varied considerably by county units, ranging from a low of 8 percent in Crane County to a high of 71 percent in Starr and Kenedy Counties. We have included a rank order listing of Texas counties giving the proportion of family poverty in Appendix A. This information is summarized in Table 2. It can be readily observed that a large number of counties were experiencing extreme poverty conditions.

Table 2. The Distribution of Texas Counties By Proportional Levels of Families Having an Income of Less than \$3000, 1960.*

Proportion of Low-Income Families	Texas Counties	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
70% +	2	0.8
60 - 69%	14	5.5
50 - 59%	47	18.5
40 - 49%	62	24.4
30 - 39%	59	23.2
20 - 29%	44	17.3
10 - 19%	23	9.1
- 10%	<u>3</u>	<u>1.2</u>
TOTAL	254	100.0

*Source: United States Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population, 1960, Volume 1, Part 45--Texas.

In one-fourth of the Texas counties one-half or more of the families were poor. And in approximately 60 percent of the counties at least one-third of the families were poor--a level of poverty that exceeds the national level by 10 percent. Put simply, three-fifths of all Texas counties had much greater poverty than the nation as a whole.

Since county units vary importantly in terms of population, we have collapsed the proportional categories shown in Table 2 into four qualitative classes of poverty indicating the population included in each of these categories. The limits of the qualitative classes are arbitrary; however, they reflect what is in our opinion meaningful distinctions. The qualitative classes and the level limits are indicated in Table 3.

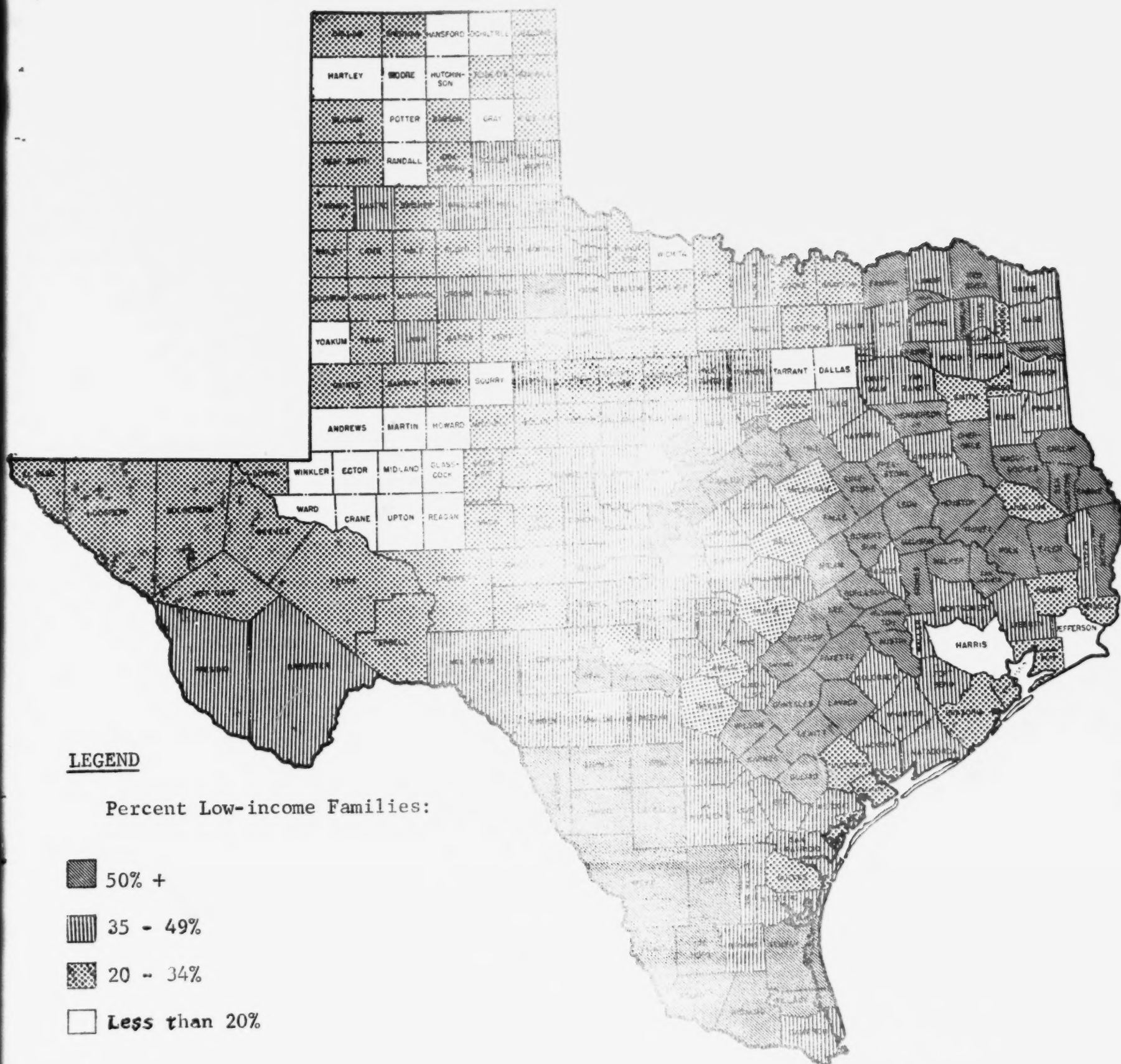
Table 3. The Distribution of Texas Counties By County Levels of Low-Income Families and The Proportion of State Population At Each Level, 1960.*

Level of Low-Income Families	Texas Counties		:	Texas Population
	Number	Percent		Percent
Very High (50% +)	63	24.8	:	10.5
High (35 - 49%)	89	35.0	:	18.9
Moderate (20 - 34%)	76	29.9	:	33.4
Low (less than 20%)	<u>26</u>	<u>10.2</u>	:	<u>38.0</u>
TOTAL	254	99.9	:	100.8

*Source: United States Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population, 1960, Volume, 1, Part 45--Texas.

The distinctions used are based on variations from the average level of poverty in the State. The moderate category represents poverty levels approximating, within a wide range, the State average. In this sense, the low poverty level does not mean that there need be no concern for the problem in counties fitting it. It simply means that such counties had

Figure 1. Proportion of Families *Having* an Annual Income of Less than \$3000, by County, 1960.



generally less poverty than most others in the State. It can be observed that while 60 percent of the counties experienced high or very high poverty levels, only 29 percent of the State population resided in these counties.

The accompanying map, Figure 1, shows the distribution of levels of poverty in Texas on a county basis using the qualitative classes of county poverty levels described above. Although the magnitude of poverty varied greatly from county to county, certain broad patterns can be clearly observed. Most obvious is the regional pattern showing that most of the counties in the eastern and southern portions of Texas had high levels of poverty, while in the Panhandle and West Texas high poverty levels were not common.

The largest regional pattern of poverty consisted of nearly all the counties in the South Texas Plains, the Texas Prairies, and the East Texas Plains, and is roughly bordered on the west by the 99th meridian. The majority of Texas' poor families resided in this large and inclusive area. Within this depressed region there were two smaller areas which had more severe poverty rates than the rest of the region. One of these areas having severe levels of poverty extends from Shelby County on the Louisiana border westward to Comanche County, southward from Comanche to Goliad County, and then northeast through San Jacinto County and back to the Louisiana border. The other area having very severe rates of poverty is confined almost entirely to the counties in the South Texas Plains; several of the counties in this region are among the poorest in the nation.¹⁵

¹⁵The 300 Lowest Ranking Counties in The United States Ordered by Per Capita Income in 1959, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, lists Starr, Zapata, Zavala, Jim Hogg, Maverick, and Dimmit Counties as being among the 300 poorest counties in the nation.

Texas had two "pockets" of poverty (i.e., a relatively small cluster of counties having proportionately more poverty than do the surrounding counties). These pockets are roughly located in the Big Bend and the Red River Rolling Plains. These two pockets combined account for only about 1 percent of the State population. Of the twenty counties involved in these two areas, only one, King County, had an extremely high level of poverty.

Of special interest are the counties having low levels of poverty. For the most part these "pockets of prosperity" consist of large, metropolitan areas having in excess of 100,000 people. Counties including the cities of Wichita Falls, Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston, and Beaumont had low levels of poverty. Although these pockets of affluence included only five counties, these counties taken together accounted for approximately one-third of the State's total population.

It is important to note that most counties with an urban population of 50,000 or above, even if they exist in areas of higher poverty, had proportionately less poverty than do the surrounding counties. A good example that demonstrates this is McLennan County which includes the city of Waco; McLennan County had a moderate level of poverty even though it is practically surrounded by counties that had high or very high levels of poverty. An exception to the above stated generalization is Webb County which includes the city of Laredo; Webb County, as is true of its surrounding counties, had a very high poverty level.

Several other pockets of affluence existed: in the Panhandle around and including the metropolitan area of Amarillo and; in the West Texas oil field which is centered around the Odessa-Midland metropolitan area.

Surprisingly, the area of prosperity around Amarillo is only a short distance from the Red River Rolling Plains poverty pocket. Both of these areas of prosperity combined represent only 6 percent of the State population.

In summary, it was observed that most of the counties having high levels of poverty were in East and South Texas; by comparison, there are fewer counties in West and North Texas having high poverty levels. What is more, the most severe poverty levels existed in the eastern and southern regions of the State. Also, we have indicated that Texas did have areas of marked affluence which were for the most part associated with large metropolitan areas. The ameliorating effect of large urban centers was further indicated by the observation that counties having large urban centers had proportionately less poverty than do neighboring counties.

The observed patterns of county poverty levels can be used in planning for development programs in several ways. Obviously, they offer a basis for making rational judgments about priorities in allocating development resources. In addition, these patterns, when related to other relevant conditions, can serve as a basis for selection of appropriate large-scale treatment programs. In attempting to develop anti-poverty programs it is important to determine what types of poverty exist. Poverty evolving from different conditions requires different treatments and strategies. According to a well-known economist, John Galbraith, there are two general types of poverty: "case" and "insular."¹⁶ Case

¹⁶The types of poverty and the treatments required by each type are explained in greater detail in John Kenneth Galbraith's, The Affluent Society, op.cit., pp. 250-258.

poverty is related to personal inadequacies; but, the insular type of poverty **exists** where a large proportion of the people are living in poverty because of **environmental** conditions. Most of the poverty existing in the State's **areas of prosperity** is probably of the case type; however, in the **areas** where high poverty levels are common, poverty is probably of the insular type. Insular poverty, because it is related to environment, requires, not only a different kind, but also a more extensive treatment than does case poverty. Since it ~~is~~ the insular poverty ~~that~~ seems to present the **major** problem for Texas, it will ~~be~~ necessary to delineate **relatively homogeneous "treatment regions"** based on those environmental factors (**including social, economic, and political considerations**) that appear to be **insulating** the poverty areas from the affluence that exists generally.¹⁷

¹⁷The delineation of relatively homogeneous multi-county development units would **also facilitate** the procurement of financial support from the Office of Economic Opportunity and other government agencies.

A Comparison of Rural and Urban Poverty Levels

Because a large majority of the Texas population resides in urban places (75 percent in 1960) it might seem logical to expect that rural poverty is rather unimportant in the State. The purpose of this section of the analysis is to objectively determine the relative significance of rural and urban poverty in Texas. At this point the reader should be reminded that the indicator of poverty used here is the number or proportion of families who had an annual income of less than \$3000.

To begin with, 38 percent of all the poor families in Texas lived in rural areas. This amounts to 261,435 families--more than one out of every ten families that lived in the State in 1960. This certainly appears to be a significant number. Moving from a consideration of the State as a whole to the smaller but still politically meaningful county level gives us another perspective of the importance of rural poverty. Texas had 71 counties that were entirely rural and two-thirds of these had high levels of poverty, Table 4.

Table 4. The Distribution of the 71 All Rural Texas Counties Among Proportional Levels of Low-Income Families, 1960.*

Level of Low-Income Families	All Rural Counties	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Very High (50% +)	21	29.6
High (35 - 49%)	24	33.8
Moderate (20 - 34%)	24	33.8
Low (less than 20%)	<u>2</u>	<u>2.8</u>
TOTAL	71	100.0

*Source: United States Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population, 1960, Volume 1, Part 45--Texas.

Of the 183 counties with both rural and urban populations, almost 70 percent of them had high rural poverty levels while less than half had high urban poverty levels, Table 5.

Table 5. A Comparison of Levels of Low-Income Families Between Rural and Urban Areas of The 183 Texas Counties That Have Both Rural and Urban Residents, 1960.*

Level of Low-Income Families	Counties			
	Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Very High	62	33.9	13	7.1
High	64	35.0	70	38.3
Moderate	39	21.3	72	39.3
Low	<u>18</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>15.3</u>
TOTAL	183	100.0	183	100.0

*Source: United States Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population, 1960, Volume 1, Part 45--Texas.

The general differences in poverty levels associated with rurality of residence is demonstrated by a comparison of family income distributions among populations living in (1) counties that are all rural; (2) non-metropolitan counties that are rural and urban in character and; (3) metropolitan counties. It can be clearly seen that as one moves from the all rural counties to the metropolitan ones the magnitude of poverty decreased markedly, Table 6.

Table 6. A Comparison Among All Rural, Non-Metropolitan,* and Metropolitan Counties on Proportion of Families at Different Income Levels, 1960,**

Income Levels, 1960, **					
Type of County	Under \$2000	Income Levels			Total
		\$2000 to \$2999	\$3000 to \$4999	\$5000+	
- - - - - Percent of Families - - - - -					
All Rural Counties	30.8	14.6	23.1	31.5	100.0
Non-Metropolitan Counties*	25.5	13.1	22.9	38.5	100.0
Metropolitan Counties	12.0	8.9	22.3	56.8	100.0

*Excluding All Rural Counties.

**Source: United States Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population, 1960, Volume 1, Part 45--Texas.

The relative significance of rural and urban poverty for individual county units can be evaluated in two ways: (1) a comparison of the proportional rate of incidence of poverty for each grouping and (2) a comparison of the absolute numbers and/or proportions of total poverty accounted for by rural and urban populations. The first method emphasizes the relative magnitude of the poverty problem for rural and urban populations, but does not indicate in an absolute sense what part of a particular county's poverty problems are rural or urban. The second method does explicitly demonstrate what absolute part of the county poverty is associated with either the rural or urban sectors of the population. It is our opinion that both dimensions should be considered in order to obtain a meaningful understanding and valid description of the nature of the problems that exist at the county level; consequently, we have used both methods in our analysis.

A Comparison of Relative Levels of Rural and Urban Poverty

To simplify the reporting of our findings on the comparison of the

relative incidence of poverty observed for rural and urban population of county units, we developed a measure we call the "rural-urban poverty level ratio." (For the sake of brevity this measure will be referred to as the "R-U Ratio" in the remainder of this report.) To obtain the R-U Ratio we first determined the incidence of poverty (i.e., the percentage of poor families) for both the rural and urban areas of a unit. Next, the poverty rate of the urban area was divided into the poverty rate of the rural area and the answer obtained is what we have labeled the R-U Ratio. A R-U Ratio of 1.00 indicates that the proportional rate of poverty in the rural and urban areas of a unit were exactly the same. A R-U Ratio of less than 1.00 indicates that the percentage of poverty among urban families is higher; conversely, a R-U Ratio greater than 1.00 indicates that the percentage of poverty among rural families is higher. The greater the variation from a R-U Ratio of 1.00, in either direction, the further apart are the rural-urban differentials of poverty occurrence.

When the calculations described above are performed for the United States, a R-U Ratio of roughly 2.00 is obtained, indicating that the frequency of occurrence of poverty among rural families was twice as great as for urban families in the nation as a whole. Texas has a R-U Ratio of 1.83, indicating a lower differential of rural and urban rates in Texas as compared to the U.S., but demonstrating again a markedly greater incidence of poverty among rural families as compared to families who reside in urban places.

R-U Ratios were calculated for every county in Texas having both rural and urban areas and these are listed in Appendix A. We have summarized these county measures by levels of R-U Ratios in Table 7.

Table 7. The Distribution of Texas Counties On R-U Ratio and The Proportion of the State Population at Each Level, 1960.*

Rural-Urban Poverty Ratio Levels	Texas Counties		Texas Population
	Number	Percent	Percent
1.40 +	67	26	31.2
1.30 - 1.39	23	9	4.4
1.20 - 1.29	30	12	29.5
1.10 - 1.19	27	11	11.5
.90 - 1.09	26	10	15.0
.80 - .89	5	2	3.7
- .80	5	2	0.9
All Rural Counties	71	28	3.8
TOTAL	254	100	100.0

*Source: United States Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population, 1960, Volume 1, Part 45--Texas.

The findings clearly demonstrate that higher rates of poverty existed among rural families than among urban families for the vast majority of counties. In fact, fully 86 percent of all Texas counties had a higher rate of poverty among rural families than among urban families--these counties held 80 percent of the State population, Table 8,¹⁸ On the

¹⁸Counties having a R-U Ratio of .90-1.09 were considered to demonstrate no significant difference in rural and urban rates of poverty. Counties having a R-U Ratio of 1.10 or more were considered to have demonstrated a significantly higher rate of rural poverty, and, conversely, counties having a R-U Ratio of less than .90 were considered to have demonstrated significantly higher rates of urban poverty.

other hand, less than 5 percent of the State's counties, encompassing roughly 5 percent of the population, demonstrated a rate of urban poverty that exceeds the rate of rural poverty.

Table 8. Number and Proportion of Texas Counties by R-U Ratio Classes and The Proportion of State Population for Each Class, 1960.*

Rural-Urban Poverty Ratio Classes	Texas Counties		Texas Population
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Higher Rate of Rural Poverty	218	85.8	80.4
No Difference	26	10.2	15.0
Higher Rate of Urban Poverty	<u>10</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>4.6</u>
TOTAL	254	100.0	100.0

*Source: United States Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population, 1960, Volume 1, Part 45--Texas.

In summary, the information given above clearly indicates that poverty was more prevalent among rural people than among their urban neighbors for the great majority of counties in Texas. In addition, as a result of further analysis, it appears that the greater the rural-urban differential in the direction of higher rates of rural poverty, the more severe was the general income deprivation suffered by the rural people. A marked tendency can be observed for the proportion of rural families experiencing extreme poverty (family incomes of less than \$2000) to increase as the R-U Ratio increases, Table 9-A. Conversely, an opposite trend can be observed in reference to the proportion of rural families having an income of \$5000 or more. No significant relationship could

A Comparison of Absolute Levels of Rural and Urban Poverty

As was indicated previously, at the State level, there were more urban than rural families living in poverty. At the same time we have demonstrated that for the majority of Texas counties, and for the State as a whole, poverty poses a relatively greater problem in rural areas as compared to urban places.

The findings of the comparison of relative levels of poverty between rural and urban families logically raises the question of what would result from a comparison of absolute measures. At the county level is rural poverty less, as much, or more significant than urban poverty in terms of actual numbers of families? In Appendix B, we indicate the proportions of poverty that is rural and urban for each county. This information is summarized in Tables 10 and 11. From this data it can be observed that rural poverty (in an absolute sense) was predominant in 67 percent of all Texas counties, Table 10.

Table 10. Texas Counties Grouped According to Predominance of Absolute Rural and Urban Poverty Showing Distribution of Counties by County Poverty Levels, 1960.*

Poverty Levels	Counties Having Predominant Rural Poverty		Counties Having Predominant Urban Poverty	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Very High	54	32.0	9	10.6
High	67	39.6	22	25.9
Moderate	44	26.0	32	37.6
Low	4	2.4	22	25.9
TOTAL	169	100.0	85	100.0

*Source: United States Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population, 1960, Volume 1, Part 45--Texas.

It was further observed that counties having predominant rural poverty were twice as likely to have high levels of poverty as were counties having mostly urban poverty. To demonstrate this more clearly we selected the fifty counties having the highest levels of poverty and the fifty having the least poverty and compared them on the proportion of total county poverty that was attributable to rural and urban areas. In 43 of the fifty highest poverty counties rural poverty was predominant over urban. The converse of this was observed in reference to the fifty counties having the least poverty, Table 11.

Table 11. A Comparison of Predominance of Rural and Urban Poverty Between Grouping of Counties having the Highest and Lowest Poverty Levels in Texas, 1960.*

Predominance of Rural or Urban Poverty	50 Counties with Highest Poverty Rates		50 Counties with Lowest Poverty Rates	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Predominant Rural Poverty	43	86	15	30
Predominant Urban Poverty	<u>7</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>70</u>
TOTAL	50	100	50	100

*Source: United States Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population, 1960, Volume 1, Part 45--Texas.

Extended Analysis: Correlates of Poverty in Texas

Although it was not originally planned to provide information on the population characteristics known to be strongly associated with poverty, the authors felt that such information might be useful to individuals or groups involved in planning action programs for local, county, or regional units. Such information should be particularly useful in attempts to delimit relatively homogeneous multi-county or regional units and can provide insights into the development of appropriate programs. Old age, non-white, and Spanish descent are conditions which have been associated with high levels of family poverty. Appendix C lists the proportions of these minority groups in each Texas County as they existed in 1960. It can be generally observed that in counties which had high levels of poverty there were above-average proportions of elderly, non-whites, and Spanish-speaking persons--often these counties were above the state average in two, or even all three minority groups. The proportions of minority groups were closest to the state average in those counties which had poverty in the moderate ranges; and, the proportion of these groups were well below average in the counties which had the lowest levels of poverty. The findings reported above indicate a need for more detailed studies of the association of these social attributes with differential rates of occurrence of poverty.

Comments on Current Needs

There is a general need that is a pre-requisite to any kind of a large-scale action program to ameliorate poverty in Texas. We need more detailed, factual information about the poor--their values, felt needs, aspirations, attitudes about change, attitudes about their relationship to society, and patterns of behavior.¹⁹ We need this information for two reasons: (1) so that we can understand various clusters of factors that are producing and sustaining poverty conditions and; (2) so that we can develop action programs that will work effectively to reduce the occurrence or, at least, the severity of the consequences of poverty.

Beyond this basic need, there is a practical need to differentiate types of poverty--poverty associated with different causal complexes--and to delineate "treatment areas or regions" within Texas to serve as working-units for developing action programs and strategies aimed at poverty problems.

There is a need to study and test strategies of developing effective social organization among the poor--people who strongly resist

¹⁹Texas A&M University and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station are attempting to gather such information by participating with the Cooperative State Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture in a carefully planned, longitudinal research project entitled, "Human Resources Development and Mobility in the Rural South." Anyone who desires to receive continuous reports of the findings resulting from this study can do so by contacting the senior author of this report.

normal formal organizations and who have historically avoided participation in voluntary associations. This is a particularly pressing need in reference to rural poverty. It has been shown that for most of the counties in Texas rural poverty is, in terms of occurrence, more significant than urban poverty. But, what makes rural poverty a particularly crucial concern is the relative lack of existing organization among the rural poor. In contrast, there are usually a large number of organizations, public and private, that function to serve the urban poor in helping to plan and implement development programs. We are not saying that the rural poor are more important than the urban poor or that the rural poor should receive more aid than the urban poor. However, it is our contention that helping the rural poor presents greater problems and, that in most Texas counties rural poverty should receive at least as much attention as urban poverty.

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APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

Counties Listed By Rank Order of The Proportion of Families Having an Annual Income of Less Than \$3000: Proportion of Total, Rural and Urban Families Having Low Incomes and R-U Ratio for Each Texas County.+

County	Proportion of Low-Income Families			R-U Ratio
	Total Families	Rural Families	Urban Families	
Starr	71.4	77.2	61.2	1.26
Kenedy*	71.2	----	----	----
San Jacinto*	68.6	----	----	----
Rains*	67.5	----	----	----
Leon*	66.6	----	----	----
Houston	65.6	71.0	53.7	1.32
Zapata*	65.5	----	----	----
Delta*	63.5	----	----	----
Zavala	63.4	56.2	66.4	0.85
Grimes	61.9	71.4	47.3	1.51
Jim Hogg	61.8	64.4	61.2	1.05
Fayette	61.1	65.2	42.5	1.53
Sabine*	60.9	----	----	----
Trinity*	60.7	----	----	----
Falls	60.5	66.5	48.1	1.38
La Salle	60.3	62.2	59.4	1.05
Dimmit	59.7	63.8	56.5	1.13
Red River	59.7	65.0	43.3	1.50
Real*	59.1	----	----	----
Lee	58.8	65.5	44.3	1.48
Burleson*	58.6	----	----	----
Madison*	58.5	----	----	----
Marion	58.1	65.4	46.8	1.40
Maverick	58.0	48.7	60.1	0.81
Shelby	58.0	60.0	51.0	1.18
Hamilton	57.9	61.4	50.9	1.21
Freestone	57.7	63.6	38.6	1.65
Lavaca	57.7	65.7	38.7	1.70
Newton*	56.9	----	----	----
Robertson	56.8	62.3	44.8	1.39

+Source: United States Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population, 1960, Volume 1, Part 45--Texas.

*Counties having only rural population.

Appendix A. (cont'd.)

County	Proportion of Low-Income Families			R-U Ratio
	Total Families	Rural Families	Urban Families	
Goliad*	55.5	-----	-----	-----
Limestone	55.5	60.4	45.7	1.32
Washington	55.4	67.7	37.9	1.79
De Witt	55.3	65.3	48.3	1.35
Gonzales	55.3	59.0	47.6	1.24
Tyler*	55.3	-----	-----	-----
Comanche	54.6	58.2	45.2	1.29
San Augustine	54.6	70.1	53.5	1.31
Frio	54.3	56.9	51.6	1.10
Somervell*	54.2	-----	-----	-----
Hidalgo	53.9	59.7	51.7	1.15
Hill	53.7	59.0	41.8	1.41
Polk	53.7	59.9	35.5	1.69
Austin*	53.4	-----	-----	-----
Fannin	53.4	61.2	35.2	1.74
King*	53.4	-----	-----	-----
Bastrop	53.2	64.2	44.5	1.44
Walker	53.0	62.8	43.6	1.44
Karnes	52.8	58.2	46.8	1.24
Mills*	52.3	-----	-----	-----
Duval	52.0	54.3	49.5	1.10
Franklin	51.9	53.3	42.4	1.26
San Saba	51.7	53.1	49.8	1.07
Willacy	51.6	54.3	48.7	1.11
Bosque*	51.4	-----	-----	-----
Milam	51.1	60.1	40.1	1.50
Henderson	50.9	54.9	42.2	1.30
Wilson*	50.8	-----	-----	-----
Webb	50.7	46.0	51.0	0.90
Bandera*	50.6	-----	-----	-----
Cherokee	50.5	57.8	39.2	1.47
Caldwell	50.1	52.4	48.7	1.08
Nacogdoches	50.0	57.6	40.3	1.43
Cottle*	49.4	-----	-----	-----
Hopkins	49.4	56.7	41.6	1.36
Mason*	48.6	-----	-----	-----
Williamson	48.6	53.1	42.0	1.26
Erath	48.2	53.4	41.2	1.30
Lamar	48.0	57.9	41.9	1.38
Atascosa	47.8	48.2	47.0	1.03

*Counties having only rural population.

Appendix A. (cont'd.)

County	Proportion of Low-Income Families			R-U Ratio
	Total Families	Rural Families	Urban Families	
Brooks	47.8	54.0	46.1	1.17
Van Zandt*	47.8	----	----	----
Waller*	47.5	----	----	----
Cameron	47.2	56.5	44.6	1.27
Navarro	47.0	61.1	36.8	1.66
Camp	46.9	54.1	39.8	1.36
Dickens*	46.8	----	----	----
Panola	46.6	55.6	27.5	2.02
Coleman	46.3	53.9	39.1	1.38
Hood*	46.2	----	----	----
Cass	46.1	47.9	38.3	1.25
Menard*	45.5	----	----	----
Eastland	45.1	53.4	38.7	1.38
Live Oak*	44.7	----	----	----
Wood	44.7	48.8	36.6	1.33
Jasper	44.6	46.9	37.2	1.26
Hays	44.3	46.8	42.6	1.10
Kaufman	43.8	47.0	40.8	1.15
McCulloch	43.8	49.8	39.6	1.26
Motley*	43.8	----	----	----
Donley*	43.7	----	----	----
Kinney*	43.4	----	----	----
Lampasas	43.4	46.6	40.5	1.15
Blanco*	43.3	----	----	----
Upshur	43.2	44.6	39.2	1.14
Foard*	43.0	----	----	----
Wharton	43.0	50.8	30.2	1.68
Anderson	42.8	53.4	32.6	1.64
Liberty	42.8	45.0	40.6	1.11
Colorado	42.6	45.0	38.8	1.16
Harrison	42.5	50.9	35.6	1.43
Brown	42.4	54.4	36.5	1.49
Concho*	42.4	----	----	----
Montague	42.2	47.2	37.2	1.27
San Patricio	42.1	53.1	35.6	1.49
Llano	42.0	42.4	41.6	1.02
Medina	42.0	44.0	41.6	1.13
Uvalde	42.0	40.3	43.1	0.94
Jim Wells	41.8	52.8	37.8	1.37
Knox*	41.8	----	----	----

*Counties having only rural population.

Appendix A. (cont'd.)

County	Proportion of Low-Income Families			R-U Ratio
	Total Families	Rural Families	Urban Families	
Montgomery	41.7	44.4	36.6	1.21
McMullen*	41.2	----	----	----
Collingsworth	41.1	38.6	43.6	0.89
Gillespie	41.1	51.6	28.6	1.80
Callahan*	41.0	----	----	----
Kendall*	41.0	----	----	----
Guadalupe	40.8	41.2	40.2	1.02
Titus	40.6	44.3	36.6	1.21
Coryell	40.5	47.6	32.9	1.45
Haskell	40.5	43.4	35.4	1.23
Hardeman	40.4	56.6	26.8	2.11
Runnels	40.4	45.4	36.0	1.26
Fisher	40.3	44.6	31.7	1.41
Rusk	40.2	45.6	29.1	1.57
Rockwall*	40.0	----	----	----
Bee	39.9	41.7	38.7	1.08
Hall	39.9	44.9	34.4	1.31
Burnet*	39.8	----	----	----
Ellis	39.3	46.9	31.9	1.47
Hunt	39.1	50.1	32.5	1.54
Baylor	38.8	48.6	33.2	1.46
Fort Bend	38.5	46.8	27.5	1.70
Presidio	38.3	37.3	39.0	0.96
Briscoe*	38.2	----	----	----
Crosby*	38.2	----	----	----
Matagorda	38.1	42.9	34.9	1.23
Val Verde	37.3	16.6	43.0	0.39
Edwards*	37.1	----	----	----
Childress	36.9	48.0	33.5	1.43
Kimble*	36.8	----	----	----
Bowie	36.7	44.9	31.4	1.43
Brazos	36.6	58.1	33.2	1.75
Parker	36.3	38.5	33.4	1.15
Refugio	36.3	43.6	27.7	1.57
Collin	36.2	40.8	29.8	1.37
Palo Pinto	36.0	39.1	33.4	1.17
Kleberg	35.5	51.9	33.3	1.56
Wise	35.5	40.6	27.2	1.49
Brewster	35.4	32.0	36.6	0.87
Lynn	35.4	38.9	26.7	1.46

*Counties having only rural population.

Appendix A. (cont'd.)

County	Proportion of Low-Income Families			R-U Ratio
	Total Families	Rural Families	Urban Families	
Jackson	35.2	37.0	32.3	1.15
Castro	35.1	36.4	32.4	1.12
Lamb	34.8	34.3	35.9	0.96
Aransas	34.5	32.5	36.2	0.90
Jeff Davis*	34.5	----	----	----
Kent*	34.5	----	----	----
Stonewall*	34.5	----	----	----
Angelina	34.2	38.2	30.4	1.26
Mitchell	34.2	46.0	25.9	1.78
Terrell*	34.2	----	----	----
Jones	34.0	37.4	32.0	1.17
Wheeler	33.6	37.0	28.1	1.32
Throckmorton*	33.5	----	----	----
Hardin	33.4	35.4	27.5	1.29
Morris	33.2	36.7	23.7	1.55
Irion*	33.1	----	----	----
Roberts*	32.9	----	----	----
Grayson	32.6	41.6	27.9	1.49
Floyd	32.5	33.8	29.4	1.15
Hudspeth*	32.5	----	----	----
Wilbarger	32.5	38.5	29.8	1.29
Bailey	32.2	35.4	28.3	1.25
Bell	31.9	37.8	29.7	1.27
Clay	31.8	32.3	30.8	1.05
Sutton	31.8	48.7	24.5	1.99
Cooke	31.7	38.9	26.8	1.45
Kerr	31.5	34.3	29.6	1.16
Shackelford*	31.1	----	----	----
Smith	31.0	43.7	23.0	1.90
Victoria	30.9	42.8	26.2	1.63
Coke*	30.6	----	----	----
Jack	30.6	35.5	25.4	1.40
Stephens	30.6	38.1	27.2	1.40
Hale	30.4	37.3	24.3	1.53
Dallam	29.9	29.8	29.9	1.00
McLennan	29.8	40.7	26.9	1.51
Borden*	29.5	----	----	----
Sterling*	29.5	----	----	----
Culberson*	29.4	----	----	----
Deaf Smith	29.4	39.6	23.0	1.72

*Counties having only rural population.

Appendix A. (cont'd.)

County	Proportion of Low-Income Families			R-U Ratio
	Total Families	Rural Families	Urban Families	
Reeves	29.2	40.2	25.7	1.56
Hockley	28.8	34.1	22.7	1.50
Denton	28.5	36.7	23.1	1.59
Johnson	28.5	32.6	23.3	1.40
Swisher	28.5	34.2	20.8	1.64
Tom Green	28.5	31.9	28.0	1.14
Nueces	28.4	33.9	27.7	1.22
Gregg	28.1	32.4	26.8	1.21
Dawson	28.0	33.0	25.4	1.30
Chambers*	27.4	----	----	----
Bexar	27.2	29.2	27.1	1.08
Parmer*	27.2	----	----	----
Young	27.0	37.0	22.9	1.62
Schleicher*	26.6	----	----	----
Comal	26.4	32.3	24.7	1.30
Terry	26.1	31.8	22.7	1.40
Calhoun	25.9	27.8	24.3	1.14
Nolan	25.8	32.4	23.4	1.38
Oldham*	25.5	----	----	----
Cochran	24.8	26.9	21.8	1.23
Travis	24.8	28.5	24.3	1.17
Armstrong*	24.3	----	----	----
Pecos	23.3	22.9	23.6	0.97
Galveston	23.2	22.3	23.3	0.96
Garza	23.1	25.2	22.2	1.14
Hemphill*	23.0	----	----	----
Archer*	22.9	----	----	----
Crockett	22.5	15.1	24.5	0.62
Lipscomb*	22.3	----	----	----
El Paso	22.1	17.9	22.5	0.80
Gaines	21.7	25.2	17.6	1.43
Loving*	21.7	----	----	----
Carson*	21.5	----	----	----
Taylor	21.0	34.4	19.4	1.77
Orange	20.5	21.4	20.0	1.07
Brazoria	20.2	27.0	16.2	1.67
Sherman*	20.2	----	----	----
Lubbock	20.0	31.7	18.3	1.73
Jefferson	19.9	23.4	19.8	1.18
Scurry	19.9	27.5	16.3	1.69

*Counties having only rural population.

Appendix A. (cont'd.)

County	Proportion of Low-Income Families			R-U Ratio
	Total Families	Rural Families	Urban Families	
Wichita	19.8	21.3	19.7	1.08
Reagan	19.2	18.0	19.8	0.91
Howard	18.9	19.5	18.7	1.04
Tarrant	18.7	22.5	18.5	1.22
Harris	18.1	22.8	17.8	1.28
Martin*	17.9	----	----	----
Ward	16.6	18.6	15.1	1.23
Dallas	16.3	26.3	16.1	1.63
Potter	16.1	20.1	16.0	1.26
Upton	15.7	11.6	19.3	0.60
Hansford	15.1	17.5	13.2	1.36
Glasscock*	14.7	----	----	----
Gray	14.7	16.5	14.1	1.17
Yoakum	14.5	16.3	13.1	1.24
Ector	14.2	15.0	14.2	1.06
Midland	13.1	22.4	12.5	1.79
Hartley	11.8	16.1	1.8	8.94
Winkler	11.6	11.5	11.6	0.99
Ochiltree	11.0	14.5	10.4	1.39
Randall	10.9	31.8	8.9	3.57
Andrews	10.8	10.0	11.0	0.91
Hutchinson	9.9	5.4	11.2	0.48
Moore	9.8	7.6	11.4	0.67
Crane	8.3	8.7	8.1	1.07

*Counties having only rural population.

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

Counties Listed By Rank Order of Incidence of Low-Income Families:
Total Number of Low-Income Families, Proportion of Low-Income Families that are Rural and Urban.+

County	Total Number of Low-Income Families	Percent	
		Rural	Urban
Starr	2,384	69.1	30.9
Kenedy*	136	100.0	----
San Jacinto*	1,061	100.0	----
Rains*	594	100.0	----
Leon*	1,732	100.0	----
Houston	2,960	74.9	25.1
Zapata*	595	100.0	----
Delta*	1,057	100.0	----
Zavala	1,566	25.2	74.8
Grimes	1,982	69.7	30.3
Jim Hogg	707	20.7	79.3
Fayette	3,479	87.3	12.7
Sabine*	1,171	100.0	----
Trinity*	1,222	100.0	----
Falls	3,287	74.6	25.4
La Salle	819	33.7	66.3
Dimmit	1,224	46.7	53.3
Red River	2,515	82.2	17.8
Real*	301	100.0	----
Lee	1,417	75.9	24.1
Burleson*	1,685	100.0	----
Madison*	1,025	100.0	----
Marion	1,165	68.1	31.9
Maverick	1,704	15.1	84.9
Shelby	3,149	79.7	20.3
Hamilton	1,478	70.1	29.9
Freestone	1,958	84.3	15.7
Lavaca	3,050	80.1	19.9
Newton*	1,456	100.0	----
Robertson	2,262	75.5	24.5

+Source: United States Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population, 1960, Volume 1, Part 45--Texas.

*Counties having only rural population.

Appendix B. (cont'd.)

County	Total Number of Low-Income Families	Percent	
		Rural	Urban
Goliad*	775	100.0	----
Limestone	2,713	72.4	27.6
Washington	2,795	71.5	28.5
De Witt	2,942	48.7	51.3
Gonzales	2,462	72.2	27.8
Tyler*	1,531	100.0	----
Comanche	1,981	76.5	23.5
San Augustine	1,224	72.7	27.3
Frio	1,198	53.7	46.3
Somervell*	400	100.0	----
Hidalgo	19,623	30.1	69.9
Hill	3,498	75.8	24.2
Polk	1,920	53.2	16.8
Austin*	2,017	100.0	----
Fannin	3,513	80.2	19.8
King*	95	100.0	----
Bastrop	2,311	53.2	46.8
Walker	2,087	58.4	41.6
Karnes	1,817	58.3	41.7
Mills*	713	100.0	----
Duval	1,592	54.1	45.9
Franklin	775	88.9	11.1
San Saba	964	62.8	37.2
Willacy	2,096	54.8	45.2
Bosque*	1,648	100.0	----
Milam	2,982	64.6	35.4
Henderson	3,003	73.9	26.1
Wilson*	1,626	100.0	----
Webb	6,734	4.7	95.3
Bandera*	591	100.0	----
Cherokee	4,204	69.1	30.9
Caldwell	2,169	39.9	60.1
Nacogdoches	3,682	64.8	35.2
Cottle*	587	100.0	----
Hopkins	2,694	59.1	40.9
Mason*	538	100.0	----
Williamson	4,377	65.3	34.7
Erath	2,268	64.2	35.8
Lamar	4,549	46.4	53.6
Atascosa	2,084	68.0	32.0

*Counties having only rural population.

Appendix B. (cont'd.)

County	Total Number of Low-Income Families	Percent	
		Rural	Urban
Brooks	948	24.9	75.1
Van Zandt*	2,568	100.0	----
Waller*	1,220	100.0	----
Cameron	14,821	26.8	73.2
Navarro	4,381	54.4	45.6
Camp	955	57.7	42.3
Dickens*	651	100.0	----
Panola	2,033	81.0	19.0
Coleman	1,655	57.0	43.0
Hood*	750	100.0	----
Cass	2,854	84.4	15.6
Menard*	375	100.0	----
Eastland	2,602	52.2	47.8
Live Oak*	805	100.0	----
Wood	2,228	72.6	27.4
Jasper	2,492	80.5	19.5
Hays	1,968	43.6	56.4
Kaufman	3,147	52.1	47.9
McCulloch	1,087	46.6	53.4
Motley*	338	100.0	----
Donley*	556	100.0	----
Kinney*	231	100.0	----
Lampasas	1,111	51.1	48.9
Blanco*	450	100.0	----
Upshur	2,246	76.0	24.0
Foard*	379	100.0	----
Wharton	3,942	73.5	26.5
Anderson	3,181	61.2	38.8
Liberty	3,418	53.3	46.7
Colorado	2,016	64.1	35.9
Harrison	4,877	54.3	45.7
Brown	2,932	42.4	57.6
Concho*	427	100.0	----
Montague	1,877	55.0	45.0
San Patricio	4,152	46.7	53.3
Llano	663	54.3	45.7
Medina	1,840	63.3	36.7
Uvalde	1,651	38.4	61.6
Jim Wells	3,278	34.7	65.3
Knox*	884	100.0	----

*Counties having only rural population.

Appendix B. (cont'd.)

County	Total Number of Low-Income Families	Percent	
		Rural	Urban
Montgomery	2,830	69.5	30.5
McMullen*	128	100.0	----
Collingsworth	710	45.2	54.8
Gillespie	1,115	68.1	31.9
Callahan*	938	100.0	----
Kendall*	640	100.0	----
Guadalupe	2,936	54.1	45.9
Titus	1,895	56.8	43.2
Coryell	2,050	60.4	39.6
Haskell	1,235	68.0	32.0
Hardeman	909	63.9	36.1
Runnels	1,660	51.6	48.4
Fisher	868	73.4	26.6
Rusk	3,977	76.1	23.9
Rockwall*	605	100.0	----
Bee	2,157	41.3	58.7
Hall	797	59.5	40.5
Burnet*	1,009	100.0	----
Ellis	4,431	58.5	41.5
Hunt	4,203	47.6	52.4
Baylor	651	45.6	54.4
Fort Bend	3,528	68.9	31.1
Presidio	466	43.8	56.2
Briscoe*	364	100.0	----
Crosby*	991	100.0	----
Matagorda	2,405	45.4	54.6
Val Verde	2,084	9.6	90.4
Edwards*	210	100.0	----
Childress	898	31.0	69.0
Kimble*	418	100.0	----
Bowie	5,810	47.4	52.6
Brazos	3,843	21.9	78.1
Parker	2,331	60.4	39.6
Refugio	947	64.8	35.2
Collin	4,086	66.0	34.0
Palo Pinto	2,043	50.3	49.7
Kleberg	2,351	17.4	82.6
Wise	1,699	70.6	29.4
Brewster	512	23.4	76.6
Lynn	979	78.2	21.8

*Counties having only rural population.

Appendix B. (cont'd.)

County	Total Number of Low-Income Families	Percent	
		Rural	Urban
Jackson	1,211	66.3	33.7
Castro	768	68.4	31.6
Lamb	1,975	65.9	34.1
Aransas	636	43.6	56.4
Jeff Davis*	127	100.0	----
Kent*	157	100.0	----
Stonewall*	295	100.0	----
Angelina	3,658	55.3	44.7
Mitchell	1,004	55.5	44.5
Terrell*	225	100.0	----
Jones	1,810	40.2	59.8
Wheeler	760	67.5	32.5
Throckmorton*	277	100.0	----
Hardin	2,065	78.5	21.5
Morris	1,069	81.2	18.8
Irion*	112	100.0	----
Roberts*	102	100.0	----
Grayson	6,538	44.0	56.0
Floyd	1,030	71.7	28.3
Hudspeth*	219	100.0	----
Wilbarger	1,560	36.3	63.7
Bailey	759	61.3	38.7
Bell	7,241	32.3	67.7
Clay	763	65.4	34.6
Sutton	312	46.5	53.5
Cooke	1,912	49.1	50.9
Kerr	1,274	43.7	56.3
Shackelford*	381	100.0	----
Smith	7,042	55.1	44.9
Victoria	3,464	39.3	60.7
Coke*	308	100.0	----
Jack	678	59.1	40.9
Stephens	784	38.9	61.1
Hale	2,799	57.7	42.3
Dallam	517	29.0	71.0
McLennan	11,403	28.1	71.9
Borden*	84	100.0	----
Sterling*	100	100.0	----
Culberson*	195	100.0	----
Deaf Smith	940	52.2	47.8

*Counties having only rural population.

Appendix B. (cont'd.)

County	Total Number of Low-Income Families	Percent	
		Rural	Urban
Reeves	1,157	33.1	66.9
Hockley	1,614	63.8	36.2
Denton	3,327	51.3	48.7
Johnson	2,712	63.4	36.6
Swisher	787	68.9	31.1
Tom Green	4,655	9.7	90.3
Nueces	14,513	13.0	87.0
Gregg	5,185	27.3	72.7
Dawson	1,332	41.2	58.8
Chambers*	723	100.0	---
Bexar	42,547	7.3	92.7
Parmer*	677	100.0	---
Young	1,343	40.3	59.7
Schleicher*	191	100.0	---
Comal	1,334	27.5	72.5
Terry	1,074	44.1	55.9
Calhoun	982	49.8	50.2
Nolan	1,329	33.9	66.1
Oldham*	110	100.0	---
Cochran	394	62.4	37.6
Travis	12,177	13.8	86.2
Armstrong*	142	100.0	---
Pecos	656	46.2	53.8
Galveston	8,213	10.3	89.7
Garza	395	31.9	68.1
Hemphill*	202	100.0	---
Archer*	401	100.0	---
Crockett	247	14.6	85.4
Lipscomb*	209	100.0	---
El Paso	15,358	6.3	93.7
Gaines	684	62.7	37.3
Loving*	13	100.0	---
Carson*	431	100.0	---
Taylor	5,338	17.4	82.6
Orange	3,063	35.7	64.3
Brazoria	3,706	50.4	49.6
Sherman*	146	100.0	---
Lubbock	7,730	19.7	80.3
Jefferson	12,575	4.6	95.4
Scurry	1,048	44.5	55.5

*Counties having only rural population.

Appendix B. (cont'd.)

County	Total Number of Low-Income Families	Percent	
		Rural	Urban
Wichita	6,117	5.6	94.4
Reagan	190	29.5	70.5
Howard	1,902	19.6	80.4
Tarrant	26,560	6.7	93.3
Harris	57,170	6.9	93.1
Martin*	218	100.0	----
Ward	630	48.3	51.7
Dallas	40,541	3.8	96.2
Potter	4,598	2.9	97.1
Upton	252	34.5	65.5
Hansford	252	49.6	50.4
Glasscock*	47	100.0	----
Gray	1,274	26.2	73.8
Yoakum	306	51.0	49.0
Ector	3,305	7.8	92.2
Midland	2,235	11.5	88.5
Hartley	70	95.7	4.3
Winkler	414	22.9	77.1
Ochiltree	272	21.0	79.0
Randall	962	24.9	75.1
Andrews	369	16.8	83.2
Hutchinson	914	11.3	88.7
Moore	371	32.6	67.4
Crane	105	20.0	80.0

*Counties having only rural population.

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C

Counties Listed By Rank Order of Incidence of Low-Income Families:
Proportions of Low-Income Families, of Non-whites, of Spanish Sur-
name Persons, and of Persons 65 Years and Older for Each Texas
County.+

County	Percent of Low Income Families	Percent of Total Population		
		Non-white	Spanish Surname	65 Years and over
Texas	28.8	12.6	14.8	7.8
Starr	71.4	0.1	88.7	5.7
Kenedy	71.2	-----	80.5	5.3
San Jacinto	68.6	52.2	0.5	15.1
Rains	67.4	10.3	-----	19.2
Leon	66.6	38.2	0.5	16.5
Houston	65.6	38.5	2.7	13.5
Zapata	65.5	0.4	74.8	7.8
Delta	63.5	14.7	0.1	19.4
Zavala	63.4	0.5	74.4	5.6
Grimes	61.9	38.2	4.3	15.5
Jim Hogg	61.8	0.1	76.9	6.3
Fayette	61.4	14.1	2.1	17.6
Sabine	60.9	26.0	0.2	13.1
Trinity	60.7	27.0	-----	15.6
Falls	60.5	32.7	8.4	15.7
La Salle	60.3	0.1	64.2	8.8
Dimmit	59.7	0.5	67.0	6.3
Red River	59.7	24.4	0.2	16.3
Real	59.1	0.2	19.3	12.2
Lee	58.8	23.9	2.8	15.3
Burleson	58.6	31.3	6.8	15.5
Madison	58.5	33.3	0.8	16.1
Marion	58.1	52.4	0.3	13.0
Maverick	58.0	0.2	77.6	5.5
Shelby	58.0	25.7	-----	14.3
Hamilton	57.9	0.2	2.3	20.6
Freestone	57.7	39.3	0.2	17.9
Lavaca	57.7	10.5	4.6	15.6
Newton	56.9	33.2	0.5	11.0
Robertson	56.8	40.5	6.7	14.3

+Source: United States Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population, 1960, "Persons of Spanish Surname," and Volume 1, Part 45--Texas.

Appendix C. (cont'd.)

County	Percent of Low-Income Families	Percent of Total Population		
		Non-white	Spanish Surname	65 Years and over
Goliad	55.5	11.6	35.0	12.2
Limestone	55.5	28.4	2.1	15.8
Washington	55.4	32.0	0.6	15.9
De Witt	55.3	13.5	19.0	14.0
Gonzales	55.3	18.3	20.1	13.9
Tyler	55.3	21.1	0.5	13.1
Comanche	54.6	0.1	2.0	20.3
San Augustine	54.6	39.0	0.3	12.3
Frio	54.3	0.6	61.8	8.3
Somervell	54.2	0.1	2.0	19.6
Hidalgo	53.9	0.4	71.4	5.5
Hill	53.7	15.6	3.6	17.5
Polk	53.7	32.1	1.1	12.6
Austin	53.4	21.5	1.7	16.1
Fannin	53.4	10.5	1.1	17.9
King	53.4	9.1	2.0	4.1
Bastrop	53.2	31.3	10.7	15.7
Walker	53.0	32.8	2.7	9.2
Karnes	52.8	2.8	37.3	9.3
Mills	52.3	0.1	2.2	20.6
Duval	52.0	0.1	73.1	7.0
Franklin	51.9	7.7	0.2	17.0
San Saba	51.7	0.8	9.1	19.2
Willacy	51.6	0.5	68.4	5.1
Bosque	51.4	3.4	2.2	20.1
Milam	51.1	18.1	5.7	14.9
Henderson	50.9	20.8	0.3	14.2
Wilson	50.8	2.0	37.0	11.5
Webb	50.7	0.4	79.9	6.5
Bandera	50.6	0.5	6.7	15.9
Cherokee	50.5	25.8	1.5	13.4
Caldwell	50.1	15.1	28.5	13.0
Nacogdoches	50.0	26.8	2.0	12.2
Cottle	49.4	8.2	11.8	11.4
Hopkins	49.4	12.5	1.5	16.1
Mason	48.6	0.6	8.5	17.7
Williamson	48.6	14.0	15.1	13.3
Erath	48.2	0.9	0.9	19.3
Lamar	48.0	18.8	0.2	14.9
Atascosa	47.8	1.0	45.4	8.9

Appendix C. (cont'd.)

County	Percent of Low-Income Families	Percent of Total Population		
		Non-white	Spanish Surname	65 Years and over
Brooks	47.8	0.1	68.9	6.0
Van Zandt	47.8	7.5	0.8	15.3
Waller	47.5	53.7	2.7	10.4
Cameron	47.2	0.8	64.0	5.4
Navarro	47.0	24.9	1.7	14.9
Camp	46.9	38.0	1.2	13.9
Dickens	46.8	5.3	7.7	14.2
Panola	46.6	30.7	0.8	11.5
Coleman	46.3	2.6	4.7	17.3
Hood	46.2	1.0	1.8	16.3
Cass	46.1	29.7	0.4	12.4
Menard	45.5	1.3	23.4	15.9
Eastland	45.1	1.8	4.2	18.8
Live Oak	44.7	0.2	34.2	8.6
Wood	44.7	15.5	0.3	15.0
Jasper	44.6	24.9	0.8	10.6
Hays	44.3	5.7	36.2	9.5
Kaufman	43.8	30.0	1.1	14.3
McCulloch	43.8	3.7	14.8	16.4
Motley	43.8	9.3	4.9	13.4
Donley	43.7	5.0	0.9	16.6
Kinney	43.4	7.7	47.6	9.5
Lampasas	43.4	3.1	7.5	14.2
Blanco	43.3	2.8	6.4	16.4
Upshur	43.2	25.9	0.1	12.2
Foard	43.0	8.9	5.0	14.9
Wharton	43.0	20.5	14.8	9.0
Anderson	42.8	29.7	1.4	14.2
Liberty	42.8	23.5	0.8	8.7
Colorado	42.6	24.9	6.4	12.1
Harrison	42.5	43.4	0.5	10.1
Brown	42.4	3.1	5.4	16.7
Concho	42.4	0.1	20.1	14.3
Montague	42.2	-----	0.8	16.9
San Patricio	42.1	1.9	49.4	5.4
Llano	42.0	0.9	3.9	16.7
Medina	42.0	1.0	37.0	9.5
Uvalde	42.0	1.0	47.6	9.0
Jim Wells	41.8	1.1	54.6	5.1
Knox	41.8	7.4	9.0	12.3

Appendix C. (cont'd.)

County	Percent of Low-Income Families	Percent of Total Population		
		Non-white	Spanish Surname	65 Years and over
Montgomery	41.7	22.9	1.5	10.2
McMullen	41.2	----	28.1	10.7
Collingsworth	41.1	8.5	4.1	14.4
Gillespie	41.1	0.2	3.8	16.3
Callahan	41.0	0.1	2.4	17.6
Kendall	41.0	0.7	11.9	14.9
Guadalupe	40.8	11.4	23.7	9.8
Titus	40.6	17.5	0.3	11.9
Coryell	40.5	6.1	4.3	8.6
Haskell	40.5	5.8	10.3	12.2
Hardeman	40.4	12.0	4.6	14.1
Runnels	40.4	2.7	11.3	13.1
Fisher	40.3	4.8	14.5	11.7
Rusk	40.2	29.1	0.3	11.3
Rockwall	40.0	24.1	3.9	13.4
Bee	39.9	2.7	36.1	6.1
Hall	39.9	13.2	4.4	13.6
Burnet	39.8	1.8	8.2	14.8
Ellis	39.3	23.7	5.1	12.6
Hunt	39.1	16.4	0.6	13.7
Baylor	38.8	4.0	2.2	14.3
Fort Bend	38.5	20.1	24.6	7.0
Presidio	38.3	0.1	49.5	9.0
Briscoe	38.2	5.4	11.1	8.9
Crosby	38.2	8.5	20.1	8.1
Matagorda	38.1	20.7	13.9	8.5
Val Verde	37.3	3.3	44.2	5.0
Edwards	37.1	0.3	33.0	9.7
Childress	36.9	6.3	3.3	13.6
Kimble	36.8	0.2	13.5	14.2
Bowie	36.7	24.0	1.1	10.3
Brazos	36.6	21.1	8.0	7.1
Parker	36.3	2.0	2.1	13.3
Refugio	36.3	9.4	31.7	6.6
Collin	36.2	10.8	2.7	13.2
Palo Pinto	36.0	4.5	4.2	12.8
Kleberg	35.5	3.8	41.6	4.5
Wise	35.5	0.9	1.4	13.7
Brewster	35.4	0.8	42.6	8.1
Lynn	35.4	6.1	19.2	7.6

Appendix C. (cont'd.)

County	Percent of Low-Income Families	Percent of Total Population		
		Non-white	Spanish Surname	65 Years and over
Jackson	35.2	12.1	13.7	8.0
Castro	35.1	4.2	15.3	3.4
Lamb	34.8	7.7	16.3	7.5
Aransas	34.5	4.1	19.5	9.4
Jeff Davis	34.5	0.1	56.1	10.1
Kent	34.5	2.7	1.3	12.7
Stonewall	34.5	3.9	0.7	10.8
Angelina	34.2	17.8	1.3	9.4
Mitchell	34.2	7.4	16.6	10.6
Terrell	34.2	0.3	43.4	6.7
Jones	34.0	5.8	8.5	12.5
Wheeler	33.6	3.8	0.6	13.6
Throckmorton	33.5	1.0	3.1	16.8
Hardin	33.4	16.3	1.0	8.5
Morris	33.2	27.0	1.1	9.8
Irion	33.1	0.9	16.7	12.2
Roberts	32.9	1.1	----	11.3
Grayson	32.6	8.9	1.7	12.4
Floyd	32.5	7.2	15.9	8.4
Hudspeth	32.5	0.4	29.4	4.0
Wilbarger	32.5	9.4	3.3	13.1
Bailey	32.2	4.1	12.4	5.5
Bell	31.9	12.1	6.7	7.4
Clay	31.8	1.0	1.3	14.8
Sutton	31.8	0.9	39.5	7.0
Cooke	31.7	3.6	1.9	11.7
Kerr	31.5	4.3	11.4	19.2
Shackelford	31.1	3.2	0.4	14.1
Smith	31.0	27.1	0.7	8.9
Victoria	30.9	8.6	23.2	6.1
Coke	30.6	0.1	6.8	11.7
Jack	30.6	1.2	0.8	14.0
Stephens	30.6	4.5	2.2	15.6
Hale	30.4	5.5	17.7	7.3
Dallam	29.9	0.9	6.9	10.6
McLennan	29.8	16.1	5.2	9.8
Borden	29.5	----	----	5.9
Sterling	29.5	0.8	13.1	10.1
Culberson	29.4	0.5	38.5	4.1
Deaf Smith	29.4	2.0	18.7	5.7

Appendix C. (cont'd.)

County	Percent of Low-Income Families	Percent of Total Population		
		Non-white	Spanish Surname	65 Years and over
Reeves	29.2	3.6	40.4	4.0
Hockley	28.8	5.7	15.8	5.4
Denton	28.5	6.3	1.9	9.7
Johnson	28.5	4.9	1.7	13.1
Swisher	28.5	4.1	9.4	7.4
Tom Green	28.5	5.0	13.7	8.9
Nueces	28.4	4.7	38.1	4.6
Gregg	28.1	22.9	0.4	7.7
Dawson	28.0	5.6	23.8	7.1
Chambers	27.4	22.1	1.8	6.9
Bexar	27.2	6.9	37.4	6.8
Parmer	27.2	2.6	10.2	5.4
Young	27.0	1.6	1.2	12.1
Schleicher	26.6	2.9	20.7	9.3
Comal	26.4	2.1	27.4	10.1
Terry	26.1	3.7	15.1	5.9
Calhoun	25.9	5.0	25.1	4.0
Nolan	25.8	4.0	9.1	9.6
Oldham	25.5	0.2	0.5	7.2
Cochran	24.8	4.6	19.9	5.5
Travis	24.8	12.8	12.3	7.6
Armstrong	24.3	0.3	1.1	14.2
Pecos	23.3	0.8	31.0	4.6
Galveston	23.2	21.4	8.5	6.4
Garza	23.1	4.9	13.7	7.7
Hemphill	23.0	0.1	2.6	10.4
Archer	22.9	0.5	0.8	9.8
Crockett	22.5	3.0	26.1	5.0
Lipscomb	22.3	0.8	0.8	11.1
El Paso	22.1	3.3	43.6	4.5
Gaines	21.7	3.0	8.2	4.2
Loving	21.7	4.4	----	5.3
Carson	21.5	0.3	4.6	6.6
Taylor	21.0	4.7	5.0	6.5
Orange	20.5	10.0	2.6	4.5
Brazoria	20.2	12.0	6.8	4.9
Sherman	20.2	----	2.0	7.3
Lubbock	20.0	8.0	10.9	5.0
Jefferson	19.9	23.4	2.7	6.1
Scurry	19.9	2.8	8.5	6.7

Appendix C. (cont'd.)

County	Percent of Low-Income Families	Percent of Total Population		
		Non-white	Spanish Surname	65 Years and over
Wichita	19.8	7.4	2.8	7.3
Reagan	19.2	6.9	13.5	4.2
Howard	18.9	4.4	10.2	5.8
Tarrant	18.7	11.1	3.6	6.9
Harris	18.1	20.1	6.0	5.4
Martin	17.9	4.2	15.5	7.0
Ward	16.6	2.6	12.0	4.2
Dallas	16.3	14.7	3.4	6.4
Fotter	16.1	6.9	3.2	5.8
Upton	15.7	4.4	12.4	4.5
Hansford	15.1	0.4	1.1	4.8
Glasscock	14.7	1.2	8.9	6.2
Gray	14.7	3.0	0.5	6.1
Yoakum	14.5	1.0	4.5	2.9
Ector	14.2	5.4	7.7	2.4
Midland	13.1	9.3	6.5	2.8
Hartley	11.8	0.1	4.4	7.5
Winkler	11.6	3.2	6.7	2.9
Ochiltree	11.0	0.2	1.4	5.1
Randall	10.9	0.2	1.0	4.1
Andrews	10.8	2.1	3.9	2.0
Hutchinson	9.9	2.2	1.1	3.5
Moore	9.8	0.4	2.2	3.1
Crane	8.3	4.8	2.5	3.3